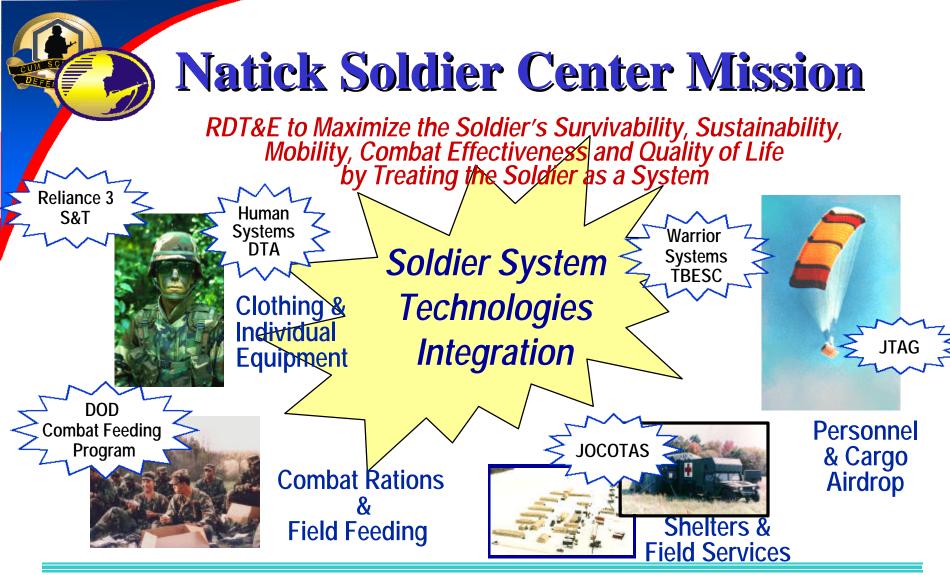
NATICK SOLDIER CENTER

Natick Soldier Center View

Dr. Louis Piscitelle Research Scientist







Adding Value Through:

- Technology Generation & Application
 - Soldier Systems Integration

Solving Field Problems

Our Mission

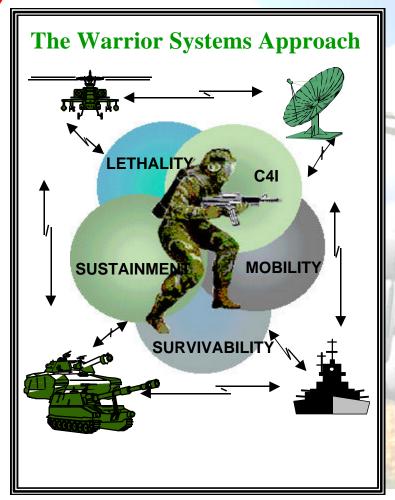
Plan, organize, direct, and conduct RD&E for the Army and other services to...

- Maximize the individual warrior
 - Survivability
 - Sustainability
 - Mobility
 - Combat Effectiveness
 - Quality of Life
- Treat the warrior as a system





The Warrior as a System



"Fundamentally Different - Exponentially Better"

Survivability,

Sustainability, and Mobility...

...Integrated with Lethality and C4I

...The
Foundation for
all Warrior
System
Components

The Warrior System
Platform



Systems Integration

FUTURE OPERATIONAL

- Digitized soldier
- Enhanced situational awareness
- Enhanced target acquisition
- Enhanced protection
- Enhanced communication integrated navigation

TECHNOLOGY BARRIERS

- High Density Power
- Miniaturization
- Human Systems Integration

PACING TECHNOLOGIES

- Microelectronics
- Improved lightweight sensors
- Advanced materials
- High resolution flat panel displays





The Soldier of 2025

"If we are really good, and we are, the soldier of 2025 will be as effective as the tank of 1995."

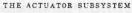


— LTG Paul Kern

Military Deputy Director, Army Acquisition Corps October 1997



Mosher's Work at General Electric ...1960s





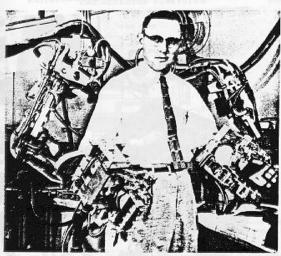
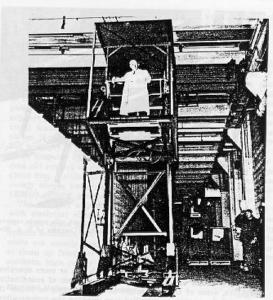


FIGURE 98.—The Handyman master station, with ten bilateral servos in each arm-hand combination. (See also fig. 98.) (Courtesy of R. S. Mosher, General Electric Co.)



THE ACTUATOR SUBSYSTEM

FIGURS 102.—The balance machine built by General Electric for the Army Tank and Automotive Center (ATAC). Man's ability to balance a twolegged walking machine was demonstrated with this machine. (Courtesy of R. S. Mosher, General Electric Co.)

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TELEOPERATORS AND HUMAN AUGMENTATION

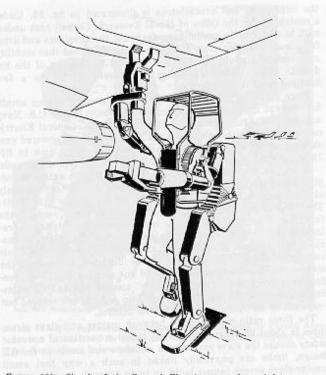


FIGURE 100.—Sketch of the General Electric powered exoskeleton concept (Hardiman I) (ref. 87).



Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory ... 1960s

176 TELEOPERATORS AND HUMAN AUGMENTATION

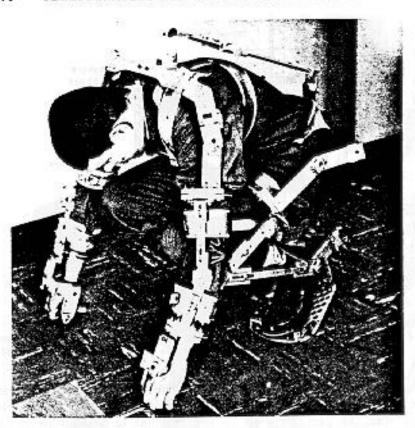
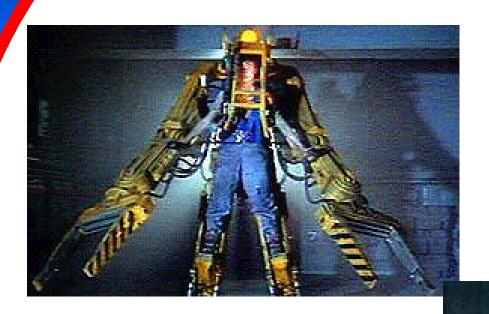


FIGURE 99.—The unpowered exoskeleton model constructed by Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories for exoskeleton structural studies. (Courtesy of Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory.)

Powerloader From the 1986 movie Aliens





Powerloader was made of plastic, but note the similar appearance to Mosher's 1960's sketch.

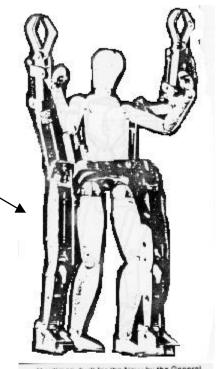


Prototypes Developed in the 1960s

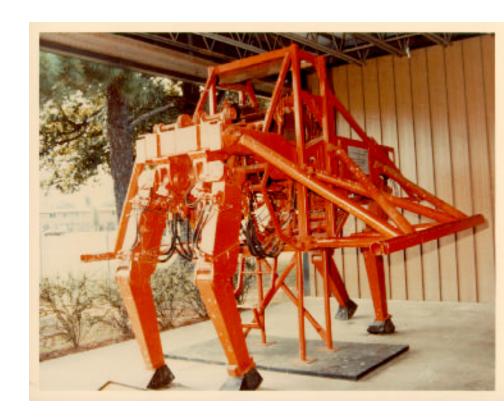
Built by GE R&D Center Based on Ideas from Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories

Army Funded Device Based on Mosher's Ideas

Lifted 1,500 lbs while user exerted about 40 lbs



Hardiman, built for the Navy by the General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady, NY, functioned as a human forklift.



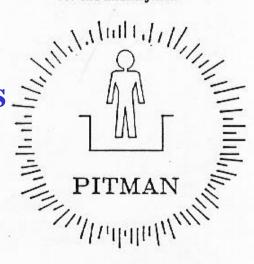
SS

Moore's Concept Los Alamos ... 1980s

Fig. 9. Robotic Armor Suit.

PITMAN

A Powered Exoskeletal Suit for the Infantryman



A System Description and Research and Development Plan

Submitted by Jeffrey A. Moore Project Leader

January 1988

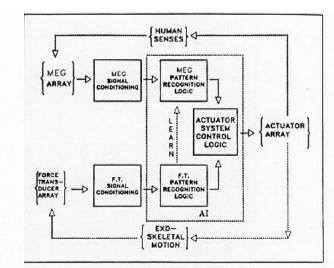


Fig. 6. Control System Logic.

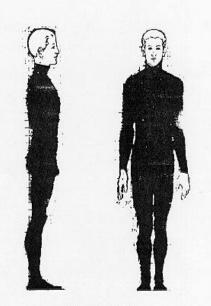
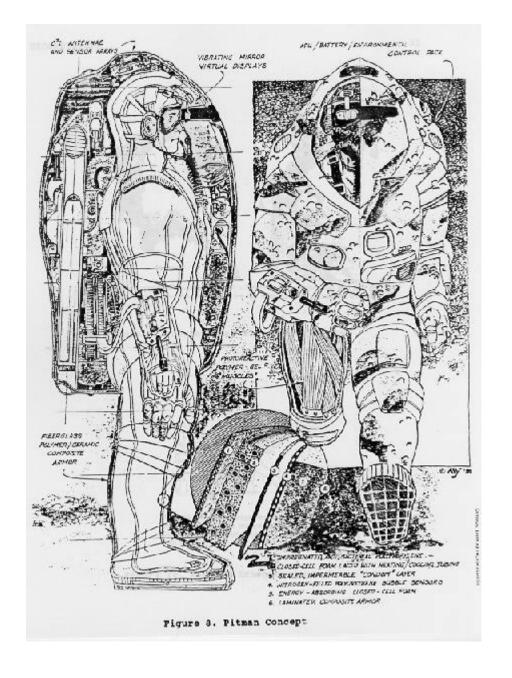


Fig. 7. Body Suit.

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More Detailed View of Pitman



Prof. Kazerooni's Work at Univ. Calif. Berkeley ... 1990-present

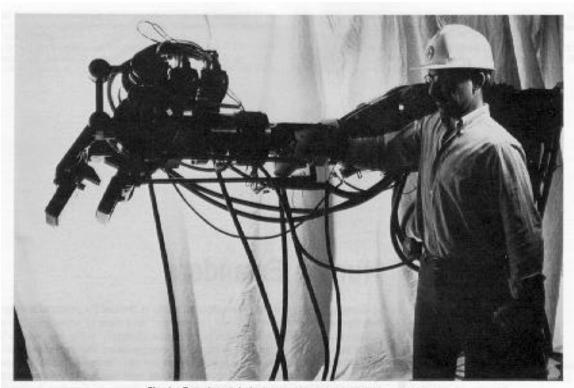


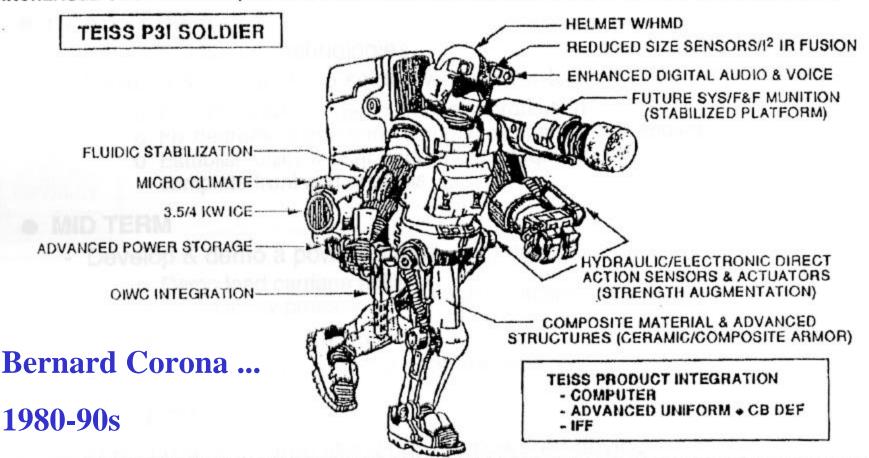
Fig. 1 Experimental six-degree-of-freedom hydraulic extender



Warrior's Edge Focus . Mobility Enhancement

Army Research Laboratory

INCREASED SURVIVABILITY, IMPROVED LETHALITY, INTEGRATED C3, OPTIMIZED SUSTAINABILITY



ALL DIRECTORATES
HRE MD.
S31. SD.
EPS ACIS

RDECS NRDEC ARDEC MICOM CECOM PM SOLDIER TRADOC BTLLB

SOCOM

UNIVERSITIES

U of UTAH
U of C. BERKLEY
U OF PENN
MIT
HARVARD

OTHER
INDUSTRY
USMC
DARPA
DOE PNWL & ONL

WE MOSILITY 92 (1)



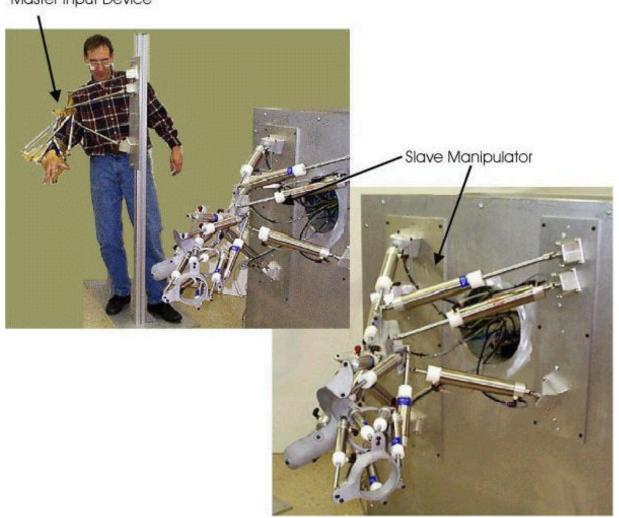
is very Active in Many Augmentation Relevant Areas

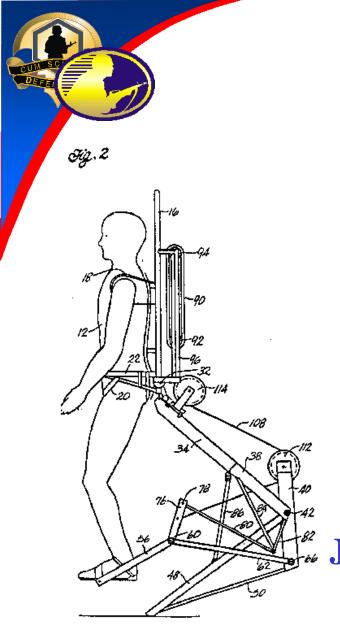




Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory

Master Input Device







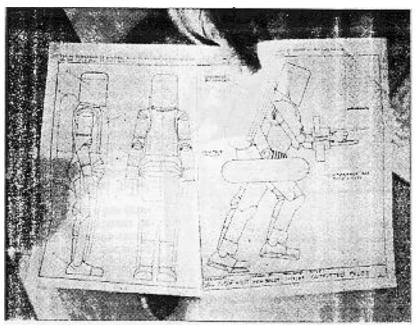
Artist's Rendering

John Dick's Springwalker
(Applied Motion Inc.)

.....1990s

Boldt's Talos

- Began in the Late 1980's as Walking Aid for Paraplegics
- Formed 2-person Company Schuger ... 1990



The Philadelphia Inquirer / BON TARVER

Some of the early plans for the Boldts' robotic soldier are displayed by Ken Boldt. The designs have since been updated.



The Philadelphia Inquire: /: BON TARVER

Ken Boldt works on TALOS, part of which hangs next to him, with his wife, Joyce. They're hoping the military will be interested.



Example of Passive "Exo" Device





Army S&T Objective

IV.G14 Load Carriage Optimization for Enhanced Warfighter Performance

1. Problem:

• Load carriage gear requires design improvements in order to enhance the mobility of ground troops.

2. Barriers:

•Absence of detailed biomechanical data, design principles and validated models of human movement to design load carriage equipment that optimizes soldier performance

3. Overcoming the Barriers:

- Develop robust biomechanical methods to evaluate the variables (load, volume, terrain, grade, fatigue) that affect soldier mobility.
- Create physics based model of human locomotion for analyzing new or untested values of critical variables.

4. Capabilities:

•Improved soldier combat performance through enhanced mobility and reduced fatigue

•5. Products/Transitions:

- •Methodology for measuring the forces that act on the human body during movement
- •Biomechanical data and physics- based models of human locomotion for simulating load carriage and improved design of load carriage equipment for the PM-SDR and MC.

6. Quantitative Metric:

- •Data, principles, training regimens and guidance to equipment designers for load carriage gear that enhances mobility across squad positions by 15%.
- •Quantitative model to design load carriage gear with reductions in cost/schedule through simulation and analysis.

WHAT IS THE SCHEDULE AND COST? FY02 FY03 FY01 **Tasks** FY99 FY00 Test biomechanical effects of weight, volume and distribution · Quantify effects of load by squad position · Determine effects of grade and terrain on load carriage · Provide design guidance for load carriage that enhances mobility by 15% · Demonstrate efficacy of physical training regimens. Funding (\$M) **TOTAL \$6.40M**

1.12

1.02

1.30

1.42 1.54

7. Warfighter Payoff:

•Load carriage gear that enhances mobility by 15% and "functionally" lightens the soldier's load without eliminating critical equipment from sustainment or combat loads.

8 Transition Milestones

•Provide empirically-based design principles and physics based model to equipment developers by FY03.

9. Endorsements:

•COL Stone, DCD, USAIC

10. Non-Army Funding:

- •Strong Marine Corps interest.
- •Leveraging expertise at HRED, Queens University, and Liberty Mutual Research.
- Agreed to exchange NSC-USARIEM biomechanics data with Boston Dynamics Institute for "Digital Biomechanics Lab", from their Phase II SBIR.

IV.G.14 Load Carriage Optimization For Enhanced Warfighter Performance - A Joint SBCCOM-USARIEM Program

Laboratory Successes

Battlefield Success



Lead To



Data
Design principles
Physics-based model of human
locomotion
Physical Training regimens

Produce

Load Carriage Gear that enhances troop mobility by reducing energy expenditure and extending endurance.

U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center • Natick, MA

Current Work Under Load Carriage Optimization STO

- Experimentally Examining Effect of Backpack Design [Weight, Load Distribution and Volume] on Soldier's Gait, Mobility, and Energy Expenditure
- Developed User Friendly Program to Examine Effect of Different Backpack Packing Methods on Dynamic Properties
- Using Passive Dynamics Analysis to Predict Effect of Backpack Design and to Create Model for Human Walking
- CRADA with Boston Dynamics Inc. (They have an SBIR in Modeling Human Motion)



Concluding Remarks

- The Idea of Exoskeletons for Human Augmentation has a Long, Rich History
- The Implementation of This Idea offers Exciting, Long Range Possibilities
- This Goal and The Current Work At NSC to Improve The Soldier's Mobility, and Load Carriage Capability Have in Common The Need for:
 - 1) Physics Based Models of Human Motion
 - 2) Predictive Models for Human-Equipment Interaction
 - 3) Strong Links Between Experiment and Theory To Determine Benefits Associated with Engineering Changes